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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ROLE OF PEOPLE'S AIR FORCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 79 pp 39-47

[Major General Dao Dinh Luyen: "The People's Air Force's Mission of Controlling the Skies in War To Defend the Homeland"]

[Text] The People's Air Force is, along with the entire armed forces and the entire population, responding to the Appeal of the Party Central Committee and the state's General Mobilization Order and strengthening its forces in all ways. It has a high degree of combat readiness and is prepared to defend the skies and contribute positively to strongly defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland and defeating the war of aggression of the reactionaries, traitors, and warmongers within the Beijing ruling circles.

The skies are an inseparable part of our country's territory (in the broader sense). Mastery of the skies is integrally related to mastery on land and at sea. It is an inseparable and integral part of national mastery in the enterprise of defending the homeland. One of our air force's very difficult and extremely glorious missions is to, along with the entire army and the entire population, advance to the mastery of our homeland's immense skies. That mission reflects the new characteristics and requirements of the war to defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland. It manifests the outstanding development in the capabilities and combat strength of our air force, a modern armed forces branch and a hard-core component with regard to air combat and our armed force's assault and mobility forces in the air battle zone.

Mastery of the skies results from the activities of our air force (and the other components of our armed forces) in controlling and defeating the enemy air force (and in controlling their air-defense firepower and other forces), in order to assure freedom of operation for our air force and contribute to assuring the freedom of operation of our other forces on the ground and at sea, contribute to defending our land and seas, and prevent the enemy air force from attacking our important political, military, economic, and communications objectives and our populated areas.

Maintenance of mastery in the air manifests the correct and creative application to our air combat activities of our strategy of war to defend the homeland: achieving mastery to annihilate the enemy and annihilating the enemy to achieve mastery, and achieving mastery to take the offensive and taking the offensive in order to achieve mastery, in accordance with the motto of mastering the nation and the battlefield in order to annihilate the enemy and annihilating the enemy in order to master the battlefield and the nation. That is also a matter of gradually building an offensive posture on land and in the air, of contributing to building and developing a status of mastery for people's war to defend the homeland on land and at sea. It is the lively manifestation, under the actual combat conditions of the air force, of the concept of strategic offensive in war to defend the homeland.

In order to maintain mastery of the skies it is necessary to tightly control the skies, to coordinate closely with our air-defense forces and our other forces, take the initiative in attacking and annihilating the enemy air force from a position of strength, eliminating all opportunities for the enemy air force to carry out surprise attacks against our forces operating on land and at sea, contribute to defending the campaign rear area and the strategic rear area, defend the important political, military, economic, communications, cultural, and residential areas, and strongly defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the homeland under all wartime conditions.

Maintaining mastery of the skies of the homeland is a process of all-round effort on the part of all combat arms in the Air Force, of the combat arms and branches of the people's armed forces, in which the air force and air-defense troops play a key role. It is also a process of fierce, continuous struggle to win and maintain mastery of the skies in the tactical, campaign and strategic spheres, at differing altitudes, under differing weather conditions, and different times, etc.

In the process of combat to master the skies, the air force's principal tactical objective is the enemy air force, in the air and on the ground. Ordinarily, in order to control the activities of the enemy air force it is necessary to resolutely annihilate (and intercept) the enemy aircraft by means of the extensive air-defense network of the armed forces, in coordination with the air battles fought by the air force. At the same time, it is necessary to immediately attack the enemy air bases, damage their airfields, and annihilate their pilots and technical personnel, destroy their airplanes, runways, and command facilities by means of independent attacks (campaigns) fought by the air force or in coordination with the other armed forces branches and combat arms.

Maintaining mastery of the skies is one of the major contents of the tactical art and command ability of our People's Air Force. Research into the successful resolution of that problem must be carried out on objective bases regarding us and the enemy, with scientific methodology, in order to

analyze its factors and the interaction of those factors, as well as the subjective nature of our cadres and men in fighting the enemy in a status of mastery in order to defend the homeland's territory and skies.

In that regard, we must correctly examine and successfully resolve a whole series of relationships: the relationship between the application of the military line, thought, and art of people's war and the law-like nature of the special characteristics of the activities of the air force, a modern armed forces branch; the relationship between our capabilities and the present and future capabilities of the enemy air force; the relationship between activities in the air and the level of command, leadership, and organization on the ground; the relationship between the operational air-defense mission and the mission of providing air support for the troops; the relationship between the activities of the air force and those of the other armed forces branches and combat arms, etc.

The objective of the resolution of those relationships is to create a combined strength in order to master the skies of the homeland throughout the war to defend the socialist homeland.

Our air force's current fight requires that we study the rich experiences that have been recapitulated in the process of its working with the other armed forces to defeat the U.S. Air Force during the anti-U.S. resistance war. However, it must not stop there, but develop to a new level that meets the new requirements and is appropriate to our new capabilities in war to defend the homeland, at present and in the future. A major all-encompassing experience is that we must always firmly grasp, and carry out correctly and creatively, the military line of the Party, be deeply imbued with the spirit of independence and autonomy in the military sphere, and firmly grasp the actual situation of Vietnam, while also firmly grasping and correctly applying the matters of a common law-like nature regarding modern operation by the air force and continually creating a strong position and strong forces in order to defeat the enemy air force.

In order to master our skies, first of all it is necessary to create a strong deployment status on the ground, on the basis of the very high development of people's war. The combat strength of our armed forces, whether on the land, at sea, or in the air, is directly dependent on the combat strength of the entire population and on the status of achieving mastery to annihilate the enemy and the offensive posture of people's war. Combat in the air has its special characteristics, but it cannot be separated from the common battlefield status of the entire nation or from the laws of people's war. The air force, in many regards, can operate well in the air and achieve mastery in the air only when there is great, stable strength on the ground. Creating a deployment status on the ground is a major content of the assurance of mastery of the skies.

The air force's solidly deployed battlefield position on the ground is formed by a network of reconnaissance, communications, and warning forces, a command network, a support network, a network to defend the air bases, and the deployment of rational combat forces at the air bases. All of those networks are bound together in a united whole, are steadily improved, and are capable of controlling and defending the skies and of taking the initiative to send up airplanes to attack the enemy at any time and in any direction, in order to fulfill the missions that have been assigned them. That deployment status lies within the national air-defense network and the overall national defense network in people's war to defend the homeland. The air force's deployment on the ground assures the development to a high degree of the airplane's mobility. It has the necessary depth, has many mutually supporting echelons, and can combine the capabilities of many different kinds of airplanes and develop the combat effectiveness of the various kinds of airplanes. It also facilitates mobility and limits damage when we are attacked. The enemy pays much attention to building up their air force and are going all-out to modernize it. In deploying our air force we must carefully weigh and consider the factors which assure the initiative in attacking the enemy and assure solidity and safety under the most complicated circumstances. It must also be able to operate with secrecy and surprise in order to win the initiative. In that deployment, the network of airfields has an extremely important position. There must be many airfields of the various kinds, including secret airfields, which are deployed in a mutually supporting manner and are highly effective in fierce, continuous combat. All airfields, both main and secondary and with either fixed or field equipment, must be fully equipped with the factors necessary to assure ordinary activities under all circumstances.

In addition to building up a network of airfields, we must develop and consolidate a reconnaissance, communications, and alert network, a command and guidance network, and a technical support network. Those networks create solid preconditions so that our fighter and bomber forces at all bases can take off and fight the enemy from a position of strength, fight the enemy while he is still far away, fight the enemy on the various force utilization scales, and fight the enemy with effective fighting methods under all circumstances, in all weather, day and night, and in all areas. On that basis, we must study the deployment, consolidation, and continual perfection of rational combat forces at each airfield and group of airfields, with mobility plans based on the requirements of the combat missions and plans.

The role and effect of the air force and its combat strength can be fully developed only in a state of high combat readiness. We must continually raise the level of vigilance and combat readiness if we are to assure mastery of the skies. Natural geographical conditions allow the enemy air force to build many bases along our country's border; at any time, within a few minutes the enemy air force can penetrate deeply into our country. We must count every second and minute in organizing combat readiness. If we are a little late the enemy air force can win control of the skies.

The highest requirement of combat readiness is actively and positively attacking to annihilate the enemy air force from a position of strength, smash the enemy air force's offensive and attack schemes, win smashing victories, strike annihilating blows at the very outset, and continue to exploit the victories. High combat readiness for the air force in the fullest meaning of the term is taking the initiative in all circumstances and not falling into a situation of passive resistance.

Combat readiness must be regarded as a process of maximum endeavor with regard to heightening vigilance, the level of combat organization, and combat art and skills, in order to fulfill to the maximum degree the mission of always taking the initiative and smashing the enemy's scheme of launching preemptive strikes. The enemy are very cunning and usually seek all ways to deceive us in order to achieve surprise. Therefore, our air force must do a good job of controlling the skies and closely follow, and comprehensively and profoundly analyze, all activities of the enemy in order to grasp the true nature of their schemes, intentions, and actions. It must also have positive plans to deal with the enemy and take prompt and effective action under all circumstances.

Raising the level of the air force's combat readiness results from the great and permanent efforts of all echelons, sectors, people, and tasks, in accordance with a common plan and with many incisive measures, in order to meet the objectives and requirements set forth in each period of time. It is the combined result of many interrelated activities, even the most insignificant activities. Raising the level of combat readiness must be carried out with a high degree of professionalism. It is necessary to resolutely construct a unified, scientific, tight combat readiness system extending from the command offices of the various echelons to the combat alert and support detachments. We must continually improve the quality of command coordination in the process of combat readiness, and assure the capability for the good, harmonious coordination of all forces under differing conditions and by means of increasingly modern command facilities.

Combat readiness requires that everyone be highly skilled in using the modern facilities of the air force. Therefore, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to training and maneuvers in order to improve skills and raise the level of training, while also forging the spiritual and psychological factors and increasing self-confidence, calmness, and the ability to act rapidly and accurately in all circumstances.

In recapitulation, we should not regard raising the level of combat readiness as an independent task or as one which is in opposition to the other tasks. It lies within all acts by the units to increase their combat strength. It is necessary to closely combine raising the level of combat readiness and increasing the combat strength of the air force with achieving mastery of the skies in wartime.

We must also study and forge highly effective fighting methods to master the skies which are appropriate to the requirements of modern combat in the war to defend the homeland against the Chinese aggressors. Our air force's fighting methods reflect in an accurate and lively manner the military line, viewpoints, thought, and art of Vietnam, which are based on the actual capabilities of our air-defense forces and air force of today and manifest the air force's modern tactical art, in order to contribute positively to defeating the Chinese aggressor troops. We create our fighting methods on the basis of fully understanding the operational laws of the enemy air force in particular and the enemy armed forces in general.

In the present fighting, a very important matter with regard to fighting methods is that we must be extremely resourceful and creative and fully develop the combined strength of the armed forces, in order to inflict major damage on the enemy air force and smash all enemy offensive attacks before they have had time to act. We must correctly evaluate our present superiority over the enemy with regard to politics-morale, tactical art, experience, and technical equipment. At the same time, we must be extremely nimble toward the new problems that continually arise in the course of combat against the enemy forces, in order to study fighting methods which exploit those superiorities and enable the strength of the modern technical equipment of the Vietnam People's Air Force to attain a high degree of effectiveness.

The air force is an offensive force. The combat activities of the air force are offensive in nature. The offensive is the basic characteristic of the battles and campaigns of the air force. It may also be said that "in the sky there is no land on which to take the defensive." The fighting methods of the air force manifest the offensive strategic concept and the concept of actively and resolutely taking the offensive to annihilate the enemy, and contribute to defending our land, seas, and skies. Offensive actions will take place continually, near and far, at the front and behind enemy lines, and in the air and on the ground. We must develop the role of the air force in order to master the skies and fulfill the other missions, in both operations of the mobile groups and people's war in the localities, as well as in the other strategic operational formulas of people's war to defend the homeland which are appropriate to the characteristics of the air force. We must closely combine the coordinated and independent operational forms on large, medium, and small offensive scales in order to assure continuity and high combat effectiveness. Those scales are intertwined, influence one another, create conditions for one another, and result in an increasingly larger number of large-scale annihilation battles, with close coordination in combat with the forces on the ground and at sea, in order to effectively defend our forces on the ground and at sea and the important strategic areas, and to strongly defend our campaign and strategic rear areas.

Our People's Air Force of today is composed of many combat arms, such as fighters, fighter-bombers, pursuit aircraft, reconnaissance planes, helicopters, transport planes, etc, which have different functions and missions but are used in the two basic operational methods in achieving mastery of the skies. Therefore, it is necessary to have different fighting methods and operational methods for each type of aircraft. When aerial warfare is used to annihilate and intercept enemy aircraft, the principal objectives are the enemy bombers and reconnaissance aircraft. However, we must be prepared to intercept the enemy fighter aircraft, the adversary of our fighter aircraft. We must employ the tactical stratagems in a combined manner: selecting appropriate flight paths, overcoming the enemy anti-aircraft firepower and interceptor screen in order to attack the objective and annihilate the enemy on the ground.

Of the two operational forms--independent and combined--of our air force, the combined form is the principal one. That operational form exploits the combined strength of the combat arms in the air force and our armed forces on the land, at sea, and in the air in order to annihilate the enemy and defend our land, seas, and skies. The air force's combined operation is a very great, complicated problem, but it is also an inevitable developmental requirement in modern warfare. The highest goal of combined operations is creating the greatest offensive effectiveness against the enemy. The air force has interceptor aircraft to fulfill its air-defense mission. At the same time, in order to fulfill that mission we also have the other air-defense forces on the ground which create a thick net of fire at all altitudes and in all directions and are prepared to annihilate the enemy. The air force's fighting methods must be well-coordinated within the air force and there must be close coordination with the other forces on the land and at sea, and with the air-defense troops, in order to strongly develop the offensive effectiveness of the air force and of the other forces in coordinated operations involving the armed forces branches and the combat arms of the mobile groups in local people's war. The offensive effectiveness of each force is utilized to the maximum degree in order to achieve combined offensive effectiveness against the enemy. The combat of the other forces usually takes place in a dispersed manner in a large area. The air force must, along with the other forces, accurately and promptly determine the objectives so that the air force's attacks can be as effective as possible and in order to be appropriate to the capabilities and superiorities of the air force. We must develop the mobility of the air force to the maximum in order to concentrate forces rapidly and coordinate promptly and tightly with the other forces. There must be contingency plans to coordinate with the forces on the land and at sea, especially the forces on the front line, at the border, on islands, and at the political, economic, and military centers, in order to contribute positively to all three types of troops, so that our soldiers and people can defeat the enemy troops from the very beginning and on the front line, and in order to defend our strategic rear area, contribute to assuring that the rear area can aid the front line, and continue to promote production under all war circumstances.

In order to maintain mastery of the air it is necessary to continually increase the combat strength of the entire armed forces. That combat strength must be manifested in terms of the combat readiness level and capabilities and the capabilities to annihilate the enemy, defend our land, seas, and skies, and fulfill all missions. If that is to be done our air force must be built up so that it has a certain quantity in a balanced organizational structure, and especially there must be high quality. A matter of most decisive significance is the necessity to be concerned with building up and training the ranks of air force cadres and men, especially the flight crews, so that they may have high political quality and strong combat skills.

The air force is endeavoring to increase combat strength in accordance with the directive of our Party's Central Committee regarding the major campaign to "Develop the fine nature, and improve the combat strength of the people's armed forces," to positively become steeled and mature during combat, and to resolutely join the entire population and the entire army in defeating the war of aggression of the Chinese reactionaries. We must clearly understand the characteristics and new requirements of the present war to defend the homeland against the war of aggression of the Chinese reactionaries, in comparison to the anti-U.S. liberation war and the people's war against the war of destruction waged against the north. We must clearly realize the role of the air force in the combined strength of the entire population and of the three types of troops on the ground, at sea, and in the air. We must fully realize the special characteristics of a modern technical armed forces branch in that combined strength. The air force cadres and men must go all-out to raise their level of revolutionary consciousness, strengthen their spirit of determination to fight and win, and raise their level of ability to correctly and creatively apply the military art and operational art of our air force in the military art of people's war to defend the homeland and in the strategic operational formula, the various types of campaigns, and the various tactical forms; they must raise their level of military technology and modern air force technology, and expertly use the various types of aircraft; and they must raise their level of maintenance. All of those things are intended to improve the air force's combat quality and raise the air force to an expert, elite level, in order to contribute effectively to maintaining mastery of the skies, the land, and the seas of the homeland. The concentrated manifestation of the expert and elite level is the capability to fully exploit the superiority of our modern technical equipment to defeat the enemy, with the combined strength of people's war to defend the homeland on the front line and in all areas of the nation.

In the anti-U.S. war for national salvation our air force proved its ability to exploit its superiority regarding politics and morale and fighting methods, and to exploit the strength of its equipment in order to defeat an enemy with much modern equipment. Today we possess modern technical weapons and equipment and our cadres and men devote all their

revolutionary ardor, love for their socialist homeland, and revolutionary and modern military knowledge to achieving mastery and truly exploiting the strength of those weapons and facilities. Our entire army is endeavoring to enable each aircraft, each type of aircraft, each radar station, each command facility, each missile, each gun, and each facility to fully develop its technical and tactical capability in combat. Therefore, our air force can discover the enemy early and accurately; take off more rapidly than the enemy and move more rapidly and promptly than they can; fire before the enemy does a i more accurately than the enemy; annihilate them before they discover us; and provide prompt and accurate support for all activities of our troops on the land and at sea.

The basis of the air force's elite level and combined strength is its ability to use each combat aircraft with a high degree of effectiveness. High combat effectiveness for each aircraft is also the basis for creating tactical superiority for the air force. We know that the principal direction for improving air forces in the world today is to produce aircraft with high combat capabilities, including such basic elements as increasing speed, altitude, and operational radius, increasing the effect and accuracy of the various kinds of weapons on the aircraft, and increasing the level of the command networks. Therefore, improving skills for utilizing aircraft in order to fully exploit the technical and tactical capabilities of each type of aircraft is a very important, central, requirement in raising the expert-elite level in order to maintain mastery of the skies. On the basis of the good utilization of each aircraft, we must at the same time give good tactical training to each flight and squadron, and to many flights and large units. That is, we must resolve the problem of command and build up the air force's corps of cadres and command organs. Those are orderly and qualitative developmental steps in the process of raising the air force's combat level.

All of the problems brought out above are intimately interrelated and form a strong status, great strength, and high quality with which to defeat the enemy, maintain mastery of the skies, and do a good job of meeting the requirement of using high quality to defeat large numbers.

To master the skies of the homeland is to contribute positively to carrying out the strategy of achieving mastery in order to annihilate the enemy, and to achieving the slogan of mastering the nation and the battlefield in order to annihilate the enemy. That is also the function and mission of the air force and of our people's armed forces in modern war to defend the homeland. Fully grasping the offensive strategic concept, our People's Air Force, on the basis of the combined strength of national defense by all the people and peerless people's war, with offensive combat activities, strong attack strength, and high mobility, is certain to develop its role in fulfilling the mission of mastering the sky and contribute positively to the mission of achieving mastery on land and at sea. The air force's cadres and men are determined to attain expert combat skills so that our air force can become increasingly expert and elite, brilliantly fulfill all missions, join the entire army and the entire population in strongly defending the land, seas, and skies of the homeland, defeat the Chinese aggressors, and be worthy of the Vietnamese nation in the modern era.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRENGTHENING OF REAR SERVICES NEAR FRONT CALLED FOR

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 79 pp 56-63

[Lieutenant Colonel Dang Tiep: "Organize and Deploy Rear Services in People's War To Defend the Homeland on the Main Line of Resistance"]

[Text] The preparation of rear services is an important content of the task of preparing the nation for war to defend the homeland. In the recent fighting along the northern border, our soldiers and people knew how to exploit the strength of people's rear services in war to defend the homeland on the front line, in order to defeat and fight the enemy.

In order to strike even heavier punishing blows against the enemy, should they foolhardily start a second war of aggression against our country, we must further develop the strength of people's rear services in order to prepare for war with the highest degree of readiness, and so that in the event of war we can have the fullest and timeliest support. On the front line, at the border, the rate of preparation must be even more urgent, and the level of readiness and completeness even higher. Therefore, now more than ever we must firmly grasp the special characteristics of people's rear services in war to defend the homeland at the main line of resistance along the border, in order to build, and improve the quality of, the rear services organizations, fully develop the strength of predeployed rear services, and strengthen guidance, and rapidly put all rear services tasks in the border region on wartime footing. Those are the urgent rear services problems at present.

The recent war to defend the homeland against the Chinese aggressors provided us with valuable experience. If we correctly and creatively apply that experience, promptly exploit our existing superiorities and strengths, and resolutely overcome the deficiencies and weaknesses, it is certain that we will create a new transformation in the organization, deployment, and quality of the rear services task, and will create the preconditions for the victorious fulfillment of the rear services mission in people's war to defend the homeland on frontiers of the nation when war breaks out, no matter on what scale.

1. Firmly grasp the special characteristics and new requirements of people's rear services in war to defend the socialist homeland at the main line of resistance along the border, in order to strengthen the building, and improve the quality, of the rear services organizations at the various echelons.

Our rear services during the national liberation war of the past, as well as during the present war to defend the socialist homeland, were and are people's rear services. But people's rear services in the present war to defend the socialist homeland differ from those during the war of national liberation. They are based on the system of socialist collective mastership and on large-scale socialist production, which are gradually being created on a national scale and in which the workers are now stepping forward to do rear services work in order to serve the combat mission of defending the homeland, defending socialism, and defending their socialist collective mastership right in each locality as well as on a national scale. The material base on which the rear services task is carried out is the material base of socialism, which includes both economic sectors--the national economy and the socialist collective economy--and is assisted by the socialist countries. In people's war to defend the homeland, ordinarily the rear services task is more or less carried out on the basis of the results of a process of preparing the nation before war breaks out, and on the basis of the results of a process of developing the economy and building a national defense of all the people, closely combining the economy with national defense in accordance with a unified plan that extends from the central level to the local level. Those are major advantages the people's rear services task did not have during the national liberation war. Therefore, we must know how to fully utilize and exploit those advantages in organizing the rear services of people's war to defend the socialist homeland.

Along the northern border, in organizing rear services we must fully understand the special characteristics of the ethnic people situation, the economic, cultural, and social situations, the terrain and weather situation in the mountain region, the strategic decisions, the tactical formulas, and the tactical and campaign requirements of our armed forces on the front line of the homeland. The strength of rear services in people's war to defend the border region is above all on-the-spot strength. Therefore, we must take the initiative in organizing strong local rear services in the border region, for that is the place in which we must initially and immediately cope with the first aggressive attacks of the enemy when war breaks out. In that event, the local rear services must be sufficiently strong to assure that the on-the-spot forces can fight for a certain period of time without requiring the immediate aid of the rear area and the upper echelon. Only thereby can we promptly cope with the enemy and create conditions for the rear area to achieve relative stability and so that the upper echelon will not have to react passively at the very beginning.

The rear services of the military regions, provinces and districts in the border region, on the front line, must have a strength that corresponds to the difficult, important mission assigned to the localities in the border region and in the other regions: defeating the enemy on the front line of the homeland. Therefore, we must concentrate on strengthening the local rear services organizations on the main line of resistance, including the rear services organizations of the provincial and district military organs and the people's rear services at the various echelons. That is a very urgent task.

In order to fulfill that task rapidly and with a high degree of effectiveness, the upper echelon must rapidly strengthen the lower echelon and the rear area must rapidly strengthen the front, with close, full, and specific guidance. The military regions and provinces to the rear may send full-fledged rear service cadres, organs, or units to the front to help out and at the same time to study. That is also a good form; many places have taken the initiative to implement it, with a strong sense of responsibility, and achieved many good results. It is necessary to pay special attention to strengthening the guidance cadres and the specialized-technical cadres, and to helping the localities at the front to cultivate and train specialized-technical cadres, as well as by providing facilities, equipment, etc. That is a responsibility of the rear-area districts toward the districts at the front, of the rear-area provinces toward the provinces at the front, and of the rear-area military districts toward the military districts at the front; it is not just the responsibility of the upper echelon toward the lower echelon.

The rear services organizations of the provincial military commands and district military committees play an especially important role in supporting combat to defend the frontiers. Each region and area ordinarily has a relatively independent nature with regard to combat as well as with regard to rear services, in comparison to the other areas and regions. Each border province ordinarily is the area of operations of a defensive area or region. But because of mountainous terrain, the development of the lines of communication has not met the requirements of large-scale combat, especially with regard to the horizontal echelons. That situation has considerably restricted the activities of the rear services for which the provinces are responsible. Therefore, in strengthening the provincial rear services organizations so that they can be capable of playing their strategic role, an objective requirement is that the districts have strong rear-service organizations in order to maintain their military fortress position in people's war.

In people's war to defend the homeland, strong rear-service organizations are not based only on the army rear-service organizations at the various echelons. Whether the troops are mobile main-force or local troops, in order to assure good rear services it is necessary to rely on the people and on the local governmental administration. Therefore, in strengthening and improving the quality of the rear-services organizations in the frontier

regions we must pay attention to building people's rear services organizations at all echelons, from the provincial and district echelons to the village echelon. They are extensive, have great potential, and have organization and leadership; if mobilized rationally and trained meticulously they will become on-the-spot rear services units in all areas which are prepared to help the entire population fight the enemy and give rear-services aid to the army in the combat formations of one or many fronts. During the recent war, in Lai Chau Province the provincial hospital sent a surgery unit to be responsible for the main-force, public security, local troops, militia, and self-defense forces fighting in a certain area. In addition to Lai Chau, many other provinces and districts have utilized the people's rear-service organizations in many forms to serve the fighting and defend the locality.

In addition to strengthening the development of local rear services at the various echelons, it is necessary to pay special attention to perfecting the table of organization and equipment, and to improving the quality of the rear services organs and units of the regular units operating in the frontier area.

2. Continually build up and improve the predeployed status of rear services, so that they may be appropriate to the plan for fighting the enemy.

Rear-service organizations, no matter at what level, can fully develop their strength with the highest possible effectiveness only when they are well deployed. Therefore, it is not sufficient to have strong organization and plentiful material bases; it is also necessary to know how to deploy those organizations and material-technical bases in the area of operations and at appropriate positions, i.e., to create a rear services status that is appropriate to the enemy-fighting plans of local people's war and the people's war of the main-force units. That is especially important in the border region. If the rear-service organizations and material-technical bases are not rationally deployed, they cannot develop their effect and may be annihilated or dominated by the enemy from the very beginning of the war.

The rear-services deployment status in the border area results from the close combination of army rear services and the people's rear services, and of the upper-echelon rear services and the lower-echelon rear services, in order to be appropriate to the military deployment, and lies within the operational scope of the three types of troops in that area of operations. Its purpose is to serve as well as possible the combat missions of the various echelons, under the protection of the network of fortifications and the terrain. It is a strong deployment status that has depth and mobility, and is integrated. The deployment configuration usually consists of points, echelons, and fronts. The points are the strong rear services bases of each sector or each echelon. The echelons

are the rear services networks which combine the networks of military warehouses and transportation facilities with the networks of warehouses, workshops, stores, hospitals, and transportation facilities of the people and the state. Fronts are the rear service zones which correspond to the operational zones and serve as the on-the-spot rear area for the units fighting at the front.

In the border region the rear services deployment must take the form of a predeployed status at the front and in the rear. Predeployment does not mean openness or exposure to the enemy. Predeployment also does not mean being fixed or inflexible. But there definitely must be predeployed warehouses and reserve supplies, lines of communication prepared in advance, and bases organized in advance, with reserve forces and contingency mobilization plans in the predetermined areas, etc. The rear services deployment in the border region, which ties in with the existing local economic and communications-transportation network serving the production and life of the local people on a daily basis, and with the industrial-agricultural-forestry network of the central level in the locality, unites the economic forces serving production with the rear services forces serving combat to form a unified force which serves both combat and production and which is militarized in wartime. Only thereby is it possible to mobilize economic and national defense strength to a high degree, and victoriously fulfill the mission of defeating the aggressor troops on the front line of the homeland.

That deployment is the basis, the precondition, for the rear service forces of the mobile main-force units which arrive to participate in the fighting to serve as the initial base of support for operations and for improving utilization, in order to be appropriate to the unit's combat requirements.

That is effective deployment, which the enemy cannot have. And the enemy will have a difficult time defeating us when our soldiers and people are of one will and are organized and ready, when every citizen is a soldier, does not give an inch, and is determined to defeat the enemy on the front line of the homeland.

If that is to be accomplished, there must be sufficient forces and material-technical bases for both the local and mobile forces to attain self-sufficiency in fighting to annihilate the enemy, defend the land, defend the people, defend our economic bases, master the battlefield, and master the locality while defending, counterattacking, and attacking.

While we are on the defensive, our rear services deployment must be strong and deep, and be capable of continually supplying the troops so that they can fight continually over a long period of time and defeat many successive attacks by large enemy forces. The enemy troops usually regard our rear services bases and depot areas, and our economic centers, as strategic, campaign and tactical objectives in their attacks. The

Chinese aggressor forces, which have long had the insidious intention of weakening us and have the extremely vile goal of stealing and plundering everything, regard the rear services bases and depot areas as especially attractive objectives. They carry out attacks by many means. Before beginning the recent war they took advantage of the carelessness of a number of units at the front and sent reconnaissance personnel across the border to coordinate with reactionaries within our country to reconnoiter our rear services bases. When the fighting began and our militia went to the front to take up defensive positions, the enemy sent forces to circle around to our rear. When attacking our bases they slipped into our warehouses and messhalls first of all. When they attacked the Cao Bang defensive line they followed a logging trail to circle around to our rear. At Lang Son, Lao Cai, and Hoang Lien Son they also made extensive use of the boomerang stratagem. Furthermore, they used commandos, spies, and mountain bandits in our rear area. And those are not all of the insidious tricks they used in attacking our rear areas, which we must continue to observe and study.

In order to maintain the capability for our rear services to operate effectively in combat the rear services bases and depot areas at all echelons must be strongly deployed within defensive lines, at secure and concealed locations, and steps must be taken to assure absolute secrecy. The long-term storage warehouses must be kept separate from the issuing warehouses. On-the-spot supplies must be in correct accordance with the specified decentralization: large quantities should not be stored in depots near the front or at the lower echelons. The first aid, treatment, and medical evacuation stations, the shops for repairing weapons, vehicles, and machinery, and the transportation units must, according to the defensive formations of the various echelons, be redeployed at locations which facilitate service to the lower-echelon units fighting at the front.

The rear services zones and depot areas at the various echelons must be defended by means of networks of bunkers and trenches and strong fortifications, and must be developed into strong on-the-spot defensive zones which have their own combat plans and combat forces, which coordinate with the local militia, self-defense forces, and troops and are prepared to defeat all acts of sabotage by the enemy. Those combat forces must receive as much attention as the other combat forces. They must be well organized and trained and must have appropriate equipment, so that in all circumstances they can be capable of defending themselves and annihilating the enemy, even in instances in which the enemy uses tanks and large numbers of troops.

Furthermore, we must, on the basis of the combat plans that have been drafted in advance, draft plans to move and disperse supply depots and to conceal wounded soldiers promptly and securely. In order to fulfill those missions and requirements well, the organs and units must have close contacts with the localities, and must closely combine plans to

deploy and protect the rear services base zones and depot areas with the operational plans to defend the localities.

During offensives and counterattacks the rear services bases and depot areas must deploy in a mobile status to facilitate service to the front. They must be near the line of advance and the main combat zone to facilitate the supplying of personnel and material-technical bases to the units when they are carrying out attacks or counterattacks. The military medicine detachments and the repair stations must be near the lower-echelon formations fighting at the front, near the areas which may have the most casualties or damaged equipment. The warehouse and transportation units must be near the main transportation routes, to facilitate the supplying and supplementing of units during attacks or counterattacks. When the battlefield positions of the attacks and counterattacks have fundamentally changed in comparison to the original positions, the rear service deployments must also promptly change.

In all circumstances the rear services deployments of the mobile forces must be organically tied in with the local defensive deployment and with the on-the-spot local rear services. During a month of fighting the enemy in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Lao Cai, and Hoang Lien Son during the recent war against the Chinese aggressor forces we learned the lesson that we must have very flexible deployment. There must be close cooperation between the rear services depot areas and the local hospitals, warehouses, and stores, as in a complete rear services network. A civilian hospital can be responsible for a certain area, serving both wounded soldiers and wounded civilians, while a military aid station in another area can treat wounded soldiers, public security personnel, and civilians in that area, then classify them and send them to the rear via routes that have been previously agreed upon. The local provincial and district rear services committees must be headed by government leadership cadres, and their headquarters must be set up at the front, beside the command post of the unified military command at that echelon, in order to guide, and assure rear service for, the armed forces fighting the enemy at the front in the provincial and district areas of operation. In the main-force units, some military command comrades have guided and commanded both the rear services forces and the combat forces. When making combat deployments they have deployed rear services in the formation.

In combat, some units have not only utilized their rear service forces and organs well but have also used civilian forces to serve the units fighting at the front. Since they are included in the combat formation, are protected by the combat formation, are assisted by the people, and help fulfill the combat missions in their own way, the productivity and work efficiency of the rear services organs and troops must be clearly improved, the warehouses must be strongly defended, and the casualties must receive prompt attention. That is a method of deployment which exploits the combined strength of people's rear services in people's war to defend the homeland. We must gain immediate experience in order to

have guidelines and measures for prompt supplementation and rectification, with the goal of improving the productivity, quality, and effectiveness of the task of helping the troops prepare for combat and fight to strongly defend the front line of the homeland.

3. Strengthen guidance, rapidly get the rear services task in the border defense areas on a wartime footing, and assure that the troops have the highest degree of combat readiness.

Strong organization and good deployment can result in the assurance of prompt rear services only when there is a scientific, revolutionary working method. Therefore, we must intensify our guidance of the creation of wartime working methods on the part of the rear services organs and units in the border area.

Those working methods include the rapid, accurate, and full reporting, communicating, and grasping of the situation, and working methods which are planned, are closely coordinated, are meticulously prepared, and definitively fulfill the plans that are set forth. They include management of the troops and the material-technical bases which is in correct accordance with the regulations and standards and which are not arbitrary and mechanical. They include the strict enforcement of the stipulations and policies of the Party, the state, and the army that are relevant to rear services. They also include leadership and guidance practices with correct, highly effective implementation policies, plans and measures which are tightly controlled and are promptly corrected, in order to resolutely end laxity in management. They include a high degree of combat readiness and readiness to unconditionally serve the combat missions.

With regard to the people's rear services network, it is necessary to guide the study of, and promptly promulgate, regulations regarding mobilization, stockpiling, and shared use with army rear services in wartime. There must be a specific division of labor and specific missions must be assigned to each enterprise, store, hospital, and organ, in serving combat in accordance with unified policies and plans, under the centralized guidance of the governmental organs at the various echelons. With regard to some tasks, missions must be assigned to each individual. If something is essential but the upper echelon has not had time to stipulate it, the lower echelon must make a temporary stipulation in order to implement it in the locality.

We must strengthen and cultivate the cadres, make prompt preliminary recapitulations, and gain experience regarding the preparation of rear services and the assuring rear services in wartime. We must hold exercises for each task as well as overall exercises, in order to inspect and train cadres and create organization which is in accordance with combat plans. We must pay special attention to organizing exercises that combine the army's rear service forces with the people's rear services at

each echelon in order to, by that means, make inspections, make corrections, and be appropriate to actual combat and the specific circumstances of each place.

The requirement of assuring rear services for war to defend the homeland in the border defense area at present is very difficult and urgent. That requirement can be met fully and promptly only when meticulous preparations are made at all echelons. In the preparation and assurance of rear services for combat on the border defense line, we completely take the initiative. If all echelons, localities, and units know how to take the initiative in exploiting the existing strengths and the new strengths and capabilities that are created in the developmental process of the economy and war, and also know how to promptly overcome difficulties, deficiencies, and weaknesses, then no matter how complicated the war becomes we are certain to assure that our armed forces completely defeat the enemy on the front line and are prepared to fight for a long period of time if the enemy prolongs and expands their war of aggression.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAINTENANCE OF PROFESSIONAL LIFESTYLE IN COMBAT URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 79 pp 64-71

[Article by Hai Dang: "Maintain a Professional Lifestyle in Combat and Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Maintaining a professional lifestyle during combat is a very important measure for increasing the unit's combat strength on the battlefield. Keeping all activities of the cadres and men in accordance with the systems and stipulated orders, such as regulations regarding combat alert, sentry duty, study, activities, etc, will focus all thoughts and acts of the cadres and men in the unit on the fulfillment of the central mission: combat readiness and victorious combat. By that means we can create for the cadres and men strong combat skills, a high degree of vigilance and combat readiness, and consciousness of strict organization and discipline. That will create conditions for the cadres to have firm control over the troops and tightly manage the troop strength, weapons, equipment, and relevant situations; to guide and tightly manage all activities of the cadres and men in the course of combat as well as when relaxing; and to firmly grasp the unit's situation to the front and to the rear. On that basis, the commander can fully utilize and develop the unit's forces in combat and deal promptly with all complicated circumstances, and can also draft practical plans for cultivating, educating, and training the cadres and men in all respects and enable the unit to always have an exciting, wholesome, full, and optimistic life even during combat.

It would be a big mistake to think that the system of professional activities and study can be created and maintained only in the units fulfilling missions to the rear, or to think that for the units at the front "combat is above all else," and thus be nonchalant and lax in supervising, overseeing, and implementing the activity and study systems or in improving the material and spiritual lives of the troops. The experience gained in the recent fighting to defend the homeland showed that the units fighting at the front must continue to, more tightly and strictly than ever, enforce the systems and stipulations, including those regarding combat

readiness, activities, study, inspections, messing, living quarters, sleeping, resting, travel etc. The stipulations regarding activities are not separate from, but are closely related to, combat readiness. All actions that lack consciousness of organization and discipline, are free and arbitrary, and violate the stipulated systems and principles ordinarily must be paid for with blood, and exert a considerable adverse influence on the unit's combat strength and combat effectiveness. Such phenomena as allowing the attrition of the combat troops for no reason; the unit not reporting the situation or overseeing the maintenance of weapons and ammunition; the detachments not following the practice of reviewing the day's combat, or not studying and reading periodicals; the troops dressing sloppily and arbitrarily and moving about in disorder; violations of discipline regarding military-civilian relations; and living quarters that are makeshift and disorderly, reduce the unit's revolutionary spirit and combat strength. Therefore, no matter whether the circumstances are difficult and complicated or favorable, the cadres in charge at the various echelons must resolutely maintain a professional lifestyle for the units and enable all cadres and men to voluntarily and strictly observe all regulations.

Of course, maintaining professional combat readiness, study, and activity systems for units fulfilling combat missions at the front line cannot be done in the same way as for units fulfilling missions in the rear. We must carry out that task as appropriately as possible, on the basis of the requirements of the combat missions and the specific situations, characteristics, and conditions of each unit.

1. Resolutely maintain and strictly implement the combat readiness system.

That is a principle which assures that the units take the initiative in fighting the enemy during combat, while at the same time developing the strength of the unit and defeating the enemy from the very first battle. A high degree of combat readiness is achieved when the unit is at all times ready to promptly open fire and fight the enemy, when the unit can immediately fight the enemy whenever they are encountered, on the battlefield, when on the move, and when facing the enemy as well as when moving from the rear to the front.

In order to do a good job of implementing that system, the units must continually teach the cadres and men to have consciousness of vigilance and a spirit of positively annihilating the enemy and defending our battle positions. They must immediately analyze, and give incisive instruction regarding the insidious plots and schemes of the enemy on the battlefield. Special attention must be paid to smashing the enemy's psychological warfare arguments intended to cause our cadres and men to become fuzzy-minded and drop their guard.

On the basis of continuous education, the units must organize the strict enforcement of the regulations regarding combat readiness. First of all,

it is necessary to enforce the patrol and sentry, combat alert detachment, and combat alert command systems; the system regarding the ratio of troops in bivouac areas and the regulations regarding bivouac sites; the system regarding reporting the situation; the requirement of inspecting communications facilities every hour and every day; regulations regarding the organization of reconnaissance in order to keep informed about the enemy; the system of the upper echelon inspecting the lower echelon with regard to combat, etc. The command cadres must firmly grasp the contents of those systems and regulations, fully observe them themselves, and oversee the lower echelon in observing them. When necessary, the systems and regulations must be further concretized and supplemental so that they may be truly strict and appropriate to the missions and circumstances of the battlefield.

With regard to new cadres and men, the commanders must inform them of the enemy's situation and the terrain, and must train and guide them in selecting patrol routes, briefing replacements, organizing combat alert detachments, etc. The commanders must truly and thoroughly inspect the patrolling and sentry contents, operations, and positions; the combat readiness state of the combat alert detachments; the status of communications lines; and reports about the enemy situation and our situation. The regulations regarding the establishment of sentry positions, the combat alert relief times, the briefing of relief units, the use of signals and code words on the radio, etc, must be strictly enforced.

Maintaining and implementing the combat readiness system is a very scientific, meticulous, specific, and comprehensive organizational task. Everyone, from soldiers at combat positions to the highest commanders, must be united. That unity can be achieved only when there is a full set of regulations and when those regulations are strictly enforced at all echelons. The infantry, artillery, tanks, communications, transportation forces, medical units, etc, must have the same degree of readiness and coordinate closely with one another. The front and the rear are intimately related. If organization is simplistic, superficial, and formalistic, when the enemy appears we will not be able to fight them with the greatest strength, or when the enemy launches a surprise attack our command and combat formations may easily become confused. With regard to the enemy who often employ the scheme of slipping behind our lines to launch surprise attacks on our rear services areas, it is even more important that we closely enforce the systems and regulations; in both the units at the front and the units in the rear, in order to assure that all units and elements can fight the enemy and annihilate the commandoes, and that we can maintain our combat formations.

The implementation of the combat readiness regulations must be based on our combat missions, the combat formations, the terrain, the operational laws of the enemy, etc. The combat readiness requirements differ, depending on whether a unit is attacking, counterattacking, or on the defensive.

When on the first echelon or the second echelon, whether the unit is launching a frontal attack or an attack behind enemy lines, or whether it is a combat unit or a combat service unit, all units must implement a combat readiness system that is appropriate to its specific conditions. There are also separate requirements regarding combat readiness which depend on whether the enemy is on the defensive or on the offensive. The infantry, artillery, tanks, air force, navy, rear services, medical corps, etc, have different combat readiness requirements, so they must implement it in different ways and not be mechanical or simplistic.

2. Continually do a good job of managing forces and continually increase combat strength.

In the combat process the units usually must fight continually, over a long period of time, under fierce conditions and with difficulties regarding materiel. In combat, scheduled activities, messing, and housing are usually not concentrated but are dispersed in many areas and among many elements. There are continual changes in the quantity and quality of troops, weapons, ammunition, and facilities.

In order to manage their forces truly well during combat, the cadres must always have a firm grasp of the situation regarding troop strength, weapons, and facilities in each battle, every day, and every week. They must have knowledge of the losses, depletion, and damages of the base-level units; carry out prompt education and the reviewing and isolating of experiences; rapidly make quantitative and qualitative adjustments and promptly replace the weapons, equipment, and facilities damaged in combat; and assure that the units can fight continually, consolidate their forces, and continually develop their combat strength.

The close management of forces in combat is a very basic mission of the command cadres. The question of whether or not they do a good job of managing their forces directly influences the unit's combat strength. Therefore, the cadres must fully realize their responsibility and continually educate the cadres and men in their units in order to strengthen their spirit of collective mastership and self-mastership, and strictly carry out all missions, in accordance with the orders and directives of the upper echelon. We must do a good job of maintaining and using--in correct accordance with the designed capabilities and economically--the various types of weapons, equipment, and facilities that are assigned, and not allow them to become damaged or lost. We absolutely must not use them arbitrarily and haphazardly, which would create losses and waste. The more difficult, deprived, and fierce their circumstances, the more exemplary cadres must be in all regards, and the more positively they must study, improve themselves, and train to raise their levels of organization and command, always tightly manage their forces, have a high level of command ability, and expertly use the various types of weapons in the unit. After gaining full understanding of all directives, orders, and combat plans the cadres must make regular and unscheduled inspections

of the carrying out of orders and the maintaining, cleaning, and use of the various kinds of weapons, equipment, and facilities, in order to promptly uncover violations of orders and directives, mistakes, and untruthful reporting by cadres and enlisted men, so that those deficiencies may be promptly corrected. Good execution on the part of cadres and men must be praised and rewarded promptly and adequately, and deficiencies must be reviewed and harshly criticized.

In combat, cadres must continually keep informed about the number of troops participating in the fighting, the situation of ammunition use, and the use of the various kinds of weapons, equipment, and facilities. There must be plans and measures to assure that the men correctly carry out orders, resolutely maintain their battle positions, do not give an inch, only advance and never retreat, economically use ammunition, hit an enemy soldier with every bullet, and value and maintain weapons, equipment, and facilities as they value and maintain their own bodies.

The actualities of the recent fighting show that in addition to issuing directives and orders to the units, it is necessary to exercise continuous inspection and oversight if the execution of those directives and orders is to attain the highest effectiveness. It is necessary to promptly uncover and rectify the deficiencies and take the initiative in foreseeing and guarding against negative phenomena that may occur.

The inspection, supervision, and management of forces in combat are difficult and complicated, but we absolutely must not, for that reason, relax them.

To do a good job of managing forces, the commander must know how to do a good job of utilizing organs, including the staff, political, rear services, and technical organs. The organs must help the commanders closely and fully manage the lower echelon, especially the base-level units, and must promptly report to the party committee and commander the problems that must be resolved and contribute opinions toward the resolution of those problems. The professional elements in the organs must keep books in order to record and observe the continually changing situation and assist in management, command, and the resolving of immediate problems, while also retaining documents to be used when recapitulating the situation and studying problems comprehensively and basically. There should be few documents, not many, but one should not make the excuse of combat circumstances to be arbitrary or relax standards.

In addition to utilizing organs, the command cadres must remain close to, and continually visit, the lower echelon; they must inspect the fighting trenches, grasp the situation, and have the workstyle of resolving problems on the spot. They must be brave and not fear danger or difficulty, and only on the basis of what they see and hear and by direct contact with the actual situation can they correctly evaluate the situation, correctly understand the reasons, and accurately resolve all problems.

The actualities of the recent period show that the units the commanding cadres of which know how to use the organs and improve them so that they work in correct accordance with their stipulated functions, and at the same time are exemplary and closely observe the echelon, are units with very strict discipline. The troop cantonment areas are well regulated and everyone moves about with order, operates circumspectly, and defends vigilantly, so favorable conditions are created for discovering the enemy; the enemy troops find it difficult to infiltrate or to launch surprise attacks against our positions and troop cantonments. They are also units which, when they encounter the enemy, can fight them immediately, fight them with the greatest strength and the largest number of troops possessed by the unit, and with the full force of its various types of weapons, in order to annihilate many of the enemy, maintain its positions, and brilliantly fulfill its combat missions.

3. Strictly maintain the activity and study systems in combat.

During combat the maintenance of activity and study systems has a great effect with regard to strengthening determination and the fighting spirit, and raising the combat and technical levels of the troops and units. Maintaining the activity and study systems, and isolating experiences, are very good measures for developing the collective mastership spirit of the cadres and men in educating and cultivating one another in combat.

The organization of activities and study in combat is difficult in many ways. The cadres must resolutely overcome difficulties with a high degree of determination and with many measures to maintain the daily and weekly activity and study systems, both before and after each battle. With regard to the activity contents, there are many problems which must be dealt with, but first of all it is necessary to maintain regular political activities. The major political activities of the armed forces, intended to explain the situation and missions, must be carried out well for the units on the battlefield, at the front line, with appropriate contents and organizational measures. Special attention must be paid to promptly reporting the situation to the units, rapidly disseminating news of victories, holding up as examples good battles and skilled combatants, and disseminating the experiences of resourceful, heroic combat, the new schemes of the enemy, our new combat experiences, and the good examples in the unit. Time should be found to read newspapers and news bulletins and news of victories must be reported immediately on the battlefield. The cadres must be nimble and quick-witted, and promptly stop all psychological warfare activities of the enemy and the manifestations of thoughts, distorted consciousness, and incorrect acts which exert negative influence on the morale and combat strength of the unit.

In addition to continually organizing activities and political study, cadres must do a good job of isolating combat experiences after each battle and each day of combat. In the course of combat, the units usually reveal good points and deficiencies most clearly. If experiences are not

isolated immediately, the good points cannot be developed and the deficiencies cannot be corrected. Therefore, even though they encounter many difficulties the cadres must arrange for the units to review and isolate experiences after each battle, and by that means uncover the weaknesses of the unit, in order to draft education plans and organize study and training. In the past, during the liberation war, many units had the workstyle of isolating combat experiences very urgently. After a battle, while moving back to the rear the three-man teams and the squads finished discussing their experiences, and a short time after returning to the troop cantonment area the discussion of experiences was completed in the platoons and companies. Today, in the war to defend the homeland, many units have remained in place after a battle to fight later battles, so there are even more favorable conditions for discussing combat experiences well and rapidly.

In combat, it is necessary to maintain the Party and Youth Union activities. The cadres must take the initiative of creating all necessary conditions for the Party and Youth Union activities to be regular and practical, and they must, according to the specific situation of each unit, recommend activity and study contents that are rational, brief, and of high quality. They must assure that whether conditions are favorable or unfavorable the Party members and Youth Union members always exemplarily take the lead in all missions and are worthy of being the hard-core, assault forces of the unit.

4. Positively be concerned with improving the troops' messing, housing and rest facilities.

That is a very important content for increasing the combat strength of the units engaged in combat, and is an important measure for creating a civilized, wholesome way of life, with order and sanitation, for a modern, regular revolutionary army even under difficult circumstances.

Messing, clothing, housing, and rest are daily necessities of each person and each cadre and enlisted man. Whether messing and rest are good or not, whether the living quarters are orderly and clean or messy and disorderly, and whether uniforms are neat or untidy, all manifest a custom, a consciousness, and a lifestyle that is either good or not good, and exerts a good or bad influence on the strength, morale, and spirit, as well as all activities, of the troops on the battlefield, and influences the unit's combat strength. Recently, a considerable number of leadership and command cadres have taken the view that in combat anything goes with regard to messing, living quarters, and clothing, so they have not paid sufficient attention to improving the living conditions of the troops, and have not done a good job of organizing messing, living quarters, and rest for the cadres and men. Those are manifestations of distorted, one-sided ways of looking at things, of the individual, dispersed, guerrilla way of life. They manifest fear of difficulty and hardship, a lack of determination to advance, a lack of a sense of responsibility toward the cadres and

men; and failure to fully realize that the relationships among messing, living quarters, clothing, and sleep and rest are intimately related to the unit's combat strength and the results of its combat.

With regard to messing, being concerned with improving the troops' messing, with assuring that they have enough hot, tasty food to eat and sanitary drinking water, is above all the responsibility of the leadership echelons, the leadership cadres, and the cadres and men doing rear services work. The efforts on the part of all cadres and men in the unit, who contribute positively to the common endeavor, also have a very important significance. The improvement of messing is beset with certain difficulties and deficiencies due to the circumstances of combat and our limited economic capabilities. But because of such difficult and deficient circumstances, cadres must have a strong sense of political responsibility and take the initiative in resolving that problem. First of all, they must rationally use the foodstuffs that are supplied, so that the unit's meals may be filling and nutritious. With regard to the large units, we must study the organization of prompt, tightly administered supply and avoid the situation of foodstuffs being unusable by the time they reach the unit, etc. We must study large-scale processing in order to have goods that are tasty and convenient. All-out attention must be paid to maintaining a clean environment and to protecting drinking water, and there must be a plan for storing water and fully utilizing facilities for containing and storing water on the battlefield. But it is very important that the units at the basic level take the initiative in positively seeking all ways, such as increasing production, engaging in animal husbandry, economizing, overcoming all instances of waste and corruption, organizing the receiving of supplies, cooking, bringing cooked rice to the battlefield, etc., to continually improve the troops' meals. Those tasks are very necessary for our troops, who must maintain a high degree of combat readiness over a long period of time. Without close guidance and meticulous organization, the troops' health will certainly decline.

The units at the basic level must select comrades with a strong sense of responsibility to be in charge of supplying foodstuffs in the unit. They absolutely must not select people who lack a fighting will, lack a sense of responsibility, or are not healthy enough to cook and take cooked rice and water to the front. For if such people are selected the troops will have no rice to eat or water to drink when conditions are difficult and fierce, and that will exert a great influence on the unit's combat strength.

With regard to living quarters, we must create for the unit a way of life that is vigilant, orderly, sanitary, and civilized. When conditions permit, we must provide sleeping bunkers and rest bunkers for each squad and platoon at the front. The places where the troops sleep and rest must be neat and orderly, and there must be clean floors and mats on which the troops can sleep. That both creates a comfortable feeling and assures that the troops will be ready to fight. Each cadre and enlisted man must

voluntarily keep their sleeping and resting places clean, and not live in a makeshift, disorderly manner, which affects their health and impedes combat activity. The clothing of the cadres and men must always be correct, proper, and neat, to clearly express the spirit and deportment of a revolutionary army, of victors, of the new socialist man.

The units' command cadres must carry out regular and unscheduled inspections of the living quarters of the cadres and men. We should not take the attitude that in combat anything goes. We should go all-out to assure that the troops do not sleep outdoors, without mosquito nets, or in places which are too humid or damp.

At present, under conditions of having always to maintain combat readiness, there being many activities in the field, and there being rain, heat, and suddenly changing weather, it is unavoidable that our troops must endure hardships and difficulties. Our cadres, with a strong sense of responsibility toward the Party and the people, and out of love for the men and for victory in combat, must regard concern for the material life of the unit as an extremely important, indispensable mission which must be fulfilled very well in order to assure that our troops are always healthy, so that they can win victories.

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CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THEFT OF FISH DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Jun 79 p 2

/Article by Vinh Yen: "Yen So Village in Thanh Tri District Protects Production, Expands the Economy and Builds Cooperatives"/

/Excerpts/ Yen So village in Thanh Tri district is producing excellently, distributing things well and building stronger and stronger cooperatives. Here, along with other measures, the party organization, authorities and mass organizations have used the movement to defend the security of the fatherland to support the reorganization of production.

The reason why the contents and rules for maintaining public order and security in Yen So have been effective and had clear effects on the lives of the masses is that, along with providing regular education, the prosecution of crimes has been given the proper attention.

The main product of Yen So is fish. Fish are released and raised everywhere, in pools, lakes, ponds and fields. No wall or fence can protect this type of property. Therefore, the cooperative has stipulated that outside of production hours, no one is permitted to enter the fields and pools except the defense and fish units. Whoever steals cooperative fish must pay double the market price in compensation if mature fish and triple if fry. The fine will be deducted from the person's wages. As for children who violate the regulations, their parents must bear the responsibility. People caught stealing fish will not only be fined but will also be warned over the village loudspeaker.

Any person bringing in fish for sale will be questioned because almost certainly those will be the collective's fish since in Yen So no one has a private fish pond. If that fish is fish distributed by the cooperative, the seller will be prosecuted by not being allowed to buy any more according to the cooperative's distribution norms. This form of prosecution has the effect of preventing people from mixing stolen fish with fish that have been distributed and selling them.

Thus, the theft of fish in Yen So has virtually ceased since 1978. This result has also contributed to Yen So's achievements in producing and selling much fish to the state during the past years.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LE THANH NGHI ARTICLE ON CEMA ANNIVERSARY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jul 79 OW--Part I
Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 79 p 3--Part II

[Article by Le Thanh Nghi, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and standing representative of the SRV to the Committee for Economic Mutual Assistance: "Closing Ranks in the Socialist Community, the Vietnamese People Are Endeavoring To Build Socialism and Protect Their Fatherland"--Part I published in 3 July NHAN DAN, p 2; Previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific Daily Report, Vol IV, No 136, pp K7-K10]

[Text] [Part I] Together with fraternal socialist countries and progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the Committee for Economic Mutual Assistance [CEMA] with joy, enthusiasm and pride in the great achievements and outstanding development of the socialist community. Over the past 30 years, while the capitalist system has been facing crises and a recession, the socialist community has developed vigorously, rapidly, continuously and steadily. In the field of economic development, national income, industrial gross output and other main indices of CEMA member countries have increased at a rate three or four times faster than that of European Common Market countries. At present, the industrial output of CEMA members countries surpasses that of the United States and the European Common Market countries combined, comprising one-third of the world's industrial gross output and increasing yearly by more than 50 percent of the world's industrial production volume.

In science and technology socialist countries endowed with a great potential and the Soviet Union are taking the lead in many important fields. As for the improvement of the people's material and cultural life, CEMA member countries have manifested their superiority over capitalist countries, especially in the just and equitable distribution of goods, thus creating for the working people of all social strata a happy, insured life free from crises and unemployment.

Reality has eloquently proved that the socialist community is a world area with a steady and most active economic development. Vietnam, a member of the socialist community, regards as its own the successes achieved in building material and technical bases for socialism and communism, in constantly improving the people's material and cultural life and in increasing the strength of the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in all aspects.

The Vietnamese communists' and people's awareness and feelings vis-a-vis the socialist community are expressed in the resolution of the Fourth VCP Congress. With its great achievements in all fields, the socialist system has proved that it possesses a combined strength superior to that of the imperialist forces. Life proves that the world socialist system, which has constantly developed its impact, is the decisive factor for mankind's progress. It is a solid bastion of the world proletarian revolution and a steadfast support for the revolutionary struggle movement of various peoples in the world. ("resolution of the Fourth VCP National Congress of Delegates")

The outstanding development of the socialist community is due to the superiority of the new system led by the working class and the Marxist-Leninist party. This system links the interests of each socialist country with those of the socialist community and permits close coordination between the development of each country's strength and that of the community's combined strength. Over the past 30 years, through CEMA's activities, this coordination has constantly increased and developed. Founded after socialism no longer remained within the boundaries of a single country but had become a world system, CEMA established and constantly improved the new economic relations of international division of labor. Unlike the capitalist system which is marked by competition and filled with contradictions and which operates under the law of "big fish eat small fish," CEMA member countries have increasingly developed the relations of international division of labor in accordance with the socialist principles of respect for each member's independence, sovereignty and interests and of total equality, mutual benefit and mutual assistance based on comradeship.

Keeping abreast of these principles, CEMA has been developing its organization and activities broadly and profoundly. At present, along with the formulation and implementation of a consolidated program of socialist economic alliance and a long-term cooperation program and along with cooperation in developing a number of important large-scale economic and technical projects, socialist relations of cooperation and international division of labor have developed further among CEMA countries.

As pointed out by beloved and esteemed Comrade Brezhnev, CEMA has provided the world with an incomparable experience in cooperation and equality among a large group of countries, in balanced coordination between the national and international interests of these countries and in the implementation of socialist international principles.

In the basis of mutual cooperative relations within CEMA's framework, CEMA member countries enjoy many advantages to properly utilize all production potentials and natural resources, to attain scientific and technological heights and to develop social production at a fast tempo. CEMA has created particularly favorable conditions for those member countries with under-developed economies to shorten the time for socialist construction and thus achieve one of the objectives in the consolidated program of socialist economic alliance: to gradually eliminate differences and achieve homogeneity among member countries in economic development.

In the past, the volume of products exchanged among CEMA countries has increased more rapidly than production. This exchange has wholly or partly satisfied their needs for imported fuel, raw and other important materials, equipment, foodstuffs and consumer goods. All these specific facts reveal the increasing importance of division of labor and cooperation among CEMA countries in economic development.

At present as in the past, our party and government always highly value CEMA's role in organizing and coordinating activities, considering this task as necessary and consistent with the rules regarding the relations of division of labor and mutual cooperation and assistance among socialist countries in the economic, scientific and technological spheres. This task is also an important factor for increasing the socialist community's strength.

After completing the democratic national revolution, North Vietnam in the past and Vietnam at present have immediately taken the path mapped out by Lenin at the Second Congress of the Communist International in 1920. With the assistance of the proletariat in advanced countries, the underdeveloped states can advance to the Soviet level and then to communism through specific stages of development, by bypassing the capitalist stage of development. ("Lenin's Complete Works")

Independent and unified Vietnam is advancing to socialism with the rising revolutionary spirit of a people who have recently won a great victory. The Vietnamese people, who fondly cherish independence, freedom and socialism, have increasingly developed their diligence and creativeness as collective masters of society under the steadfast dictatorship of the proletariat and have undergone many trials. The VCP has constantly and firmly held high the Marxist-Leninist banner in the revolutionary struggle and is wholeheartedly loved and trusted by the Vietnamese people. Unified Vietnam, with a population of more than 50 million, possesses a vast manpower, more than 10 million hectares of agricultural land, one-half of which is under cultivation, 16 million hectares of forests, one-fourth of which is exploitable, a 3,200-kilometer coastline dotted with numerous offshore islands and fishing areas, fairly rich underground resources, a number of primary material and technical bases and practical experiences gained from the socialist revolution in the north.

Relying on their own efforts and enjoying the heartfelt and voluminous assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Vietnamese people have developed their fundamental advantages, successfully built an independent and peaceful Socialist Vietnam and made worthy contributions to the revolution and the protection of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Such a Vietnam constitutes a direct and great obstacle to the expansionism and big-nation hegemony of the reactionary Beijing rulers.

For this reason, they have concocted anti-Vietnam schemes and pursued a hostile policy toward Vietnam, particularly after this country won total

victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. They created the Hoa people issue and cut off their aid, but failed to frighten Vietnam. They directed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet clique to commit genocidal crimes in Kampuchea and start an aggressive war on the Vietnamese border, but in the end they failed pitifully.

Recently, the reactionary Beijing rulers brazenly started an aggressive war all along the Vietnam-China border. They unmasked themselves as those who pass themselves off for socialists and communists to achieve expansionism and big-nation hegemony. They exposed themselves as mean traitors of Marxism-Leninism. They colluded with imperialist forces in opposing the three revolutionary currents of the era, revealing themselves as the direct and dangerous enemies of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Complying with beloved and esteemed President Ho's teaching that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," the Vietnamese people once again took up arms to fight the Chinese aggressors in order to protect their independence, freedom and territorial integrity. They have continued to hold high the two banners of national independence and socialism under the new conditions and with the new strength of a unified Vietnam.

Under these two banners, the Vietnamese revolution has reflected the following shining truth of the present era: National independence and socialism are inseparable; the Vietnamese people's national liberational struggle must be closely coordinated with the offensive of the three revolutionary currents; the Vietnamese people's fundamental needs must be linked to the world people's revolutionary objectives--namely, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. ("VCP Central Committee's Report to the Fourth VCP National Congress of Delegates") This analysis by VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan of the reasons for the Vietnamese people's victory in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle remains true in the current Vietnamese revolution.

The Vietnamese people's just struggle has enjoyed the sympathy, encouragement and strong support from all genuine socialist and communist forces in the world as well as from all freedom-loving people, all progressive mankind and even the Chinese people. Combining their own forces with the might of support in the present era, the Vietnamese people have the courage, strength and experience to defeat the new aggressors.

The Chinese aggressors ventured to launch an offensive on Vietnam but were checked right on the forefront, unable to penetrate deeply into Vietnamese territory. They were forced to make a hasty retreat, sustaining very heavy military and political setbacks. However, they still refuse to relinquish their expansionist and hegemonic schemes. For this reason, their vigilance heightened, the Vietnamese people stand always ready to defeat all new adventurous acts and smash the aggressive schemes of the Chinese reactionaries.

With ironclad will power and strong belief in final victory, we neither disregard nor underestimate the very big challenges and difficulties that are facing the Vietnamese people, especially in the economic field. Our country, which was just emerging from 30 years of ferocious warfare, has no sooner had time to heal all the war wounds than it repeatedly came to grips with natural calamities and enemy scourges. Our economy, which is essentially one of small production and very backward in terms of technical and material base, has also suffered from the onerous consequences of war and neo-colonialism. In implementation of the Fourth VCP Congress's resolution, the processes of economic rehabilitation and development, socialist transformation, and production reorganization in Vietnam have been stepped up, and initial results obtained. But time has not permitted us to overcome the serious imbalance of an economy which used to depend heavily on foreign countries, especially in the south. For two consecutive years(1977-1978), natural calamities have further inflicted great damage on that economy. This situation has made it even more conspicuous the insidiousness, callousness and ignominiousness of expansionism and those hostile and destructive acts that, in collusion with the imperialists, the reactionary ruling clique in Beijing have committed against Vietnam and the Vietnamese people. Their plots and actions have been driven to a climax and will result in further complications, which compels the Vietnamese people to devote an important part of their human and material strength to the defense of their Fatherland and socialism.

To overcome difficulties in the economic field, the Vietnamese people are making every effort to develop the spirit of self-reliance and self-improvement in building socialism. Relying ourselves on the exploitation of the nation's every capability and potential available, first and foremost among them the good use of labor, the rapid development of advantages in land, forest and sea and the maximum use of material-technical bases, we are concentrating efforts on moving agricultural production ahead and developing forestry, fishery and industry for the production of consumer goods with the purpose of stabilizing and improving the people's living, ensuring rear services for our combat mission and at the same time promoting exports. We are actively building and developing selected sectors in heavy industry, communication and transportation in order to serve immediate missions of importance and prepare for the stepping up of socialist industrialization in the years ahead.

In another respect, developing economic relations with other countries has become increasingly vital to socialist construction in our country. In its policy of developing a socialist economy, the Fourth VCP Congress clearly pointed out: "We must strengthen relations of cooperation and mutual assistance with fraternal socialist countries on the basis of socialist internationalism and at the same time develop economic relations with other countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and mutual benefit" *

* Resolution of the Fourth Vietnam Communist Party's Congress in Vietnamese, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi: 1977, p 30.

The treaties of friendship and cooperation along with agreements on economic assistance and cooperation for the 1976-1980 five-year period between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, especially the Vietnam-Soviet Union, Vietnam-Laos and Vietnam-Kampuchea Treaties of Friendship and Cooperation, are all clear and bright expressions of great friendship and militant solidarity that bind the Vietnamese people and peoples of socialist countries together.

In conjunction with strengthening bilateral relations of cooperation with each socialist country, we extremely value the development of cooperative relations in economy and science and technology with CEMA. Beside various projects which have been and are being developed and along with supplies, commodities and equipment provided under the terms of agreements signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam has received multilateral assistance from CEMA in the rehabilitation and consolidation of its railroad system, in continuing the completion of certain projects whose support has been cut off by China and in proceeding with preparations for the development of certain key economic projects. For the past few years, Vietnam has been member in various organizations of socialist countries and has participated in various CEMA activities as an observer. At the 32d CEMA meeting, Vietnam officially became a Committee member. This event was an inevitable continuation of, and a new developmental step in the process of strengthening cooperative relations and bilateral and multilateral assistance between Vietnam and CEMA member countries.

Under this relationship, Vietnam on the one hand is receiving whole-hearted assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which is required to give us additional strength to overcome difficulties, accelerate socialist construction and totally defeat the aggressive scheme of Chinese hegemony expansionists. On the other hand, Vietnam must develop all of its capabilities, especially its advantages in agriculture and tropical forestry and favorable conditions with regard to resources and labor, in order to actively participate in bilateral and multilateral divisions of labor and cooperations within CEMA's framework. Both of these aspects are closely related and mutually influential. For the present, Vietnam is compelled to devote an important part of its human and material strength to defeating the new aggressors and discharging its international duties. In addition to that, the development of economic potentials requires material and technical bases and other necessary material conditions that Vietnam is sorely lacking. Therefore, the anticipatory assistance of fraternal socialist countries is extremely essential in helping Vietnam overcome difficulties in production and livelihood and on the same basis, participate ever more extensively in labor division and cooperation with CEMA member countries. On our part, we feel that the more rapidly and the more extensively Vietnam participates in labor division and cooperation with CEMA member countries, the more rapidly it will grow

and a better recipient of fraternal countries' assistance and cooperation it will make.

Such is the guiding concept of our Party in coordinating the 1981-1985 five-year plan with socialist countries as well as in framing Vietnam's program of participation in multilateral cooperation and assistance within CEMA's framework.

We are happy to see that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as CEMA organizations all fully understand Vietnam's situation and unanimously share the above-mentioned viewpoint in their relations with Vietnam. The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam acknowledge their profound gratitude toward the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in CEMA which, years earlier, for the sake of revolutionary ideology and international socialist sympathy and integrity, benefited Vietnam with their total, large-scale and invaluable support and assistance during the anti-American war of resistance and national salvation and which presently continue helping Vietnam heal its war wounds, reconstruct the nation and struggle against the Chinese ruling clique's expansionism and big-power hegemony.

Manifesting this gratitude through action, the Vietnamese people are increasingly promoting patriotism and socialist internationalism, raising ever higher the two banners of national independence and socialism, and resolved as they are to defeat the expansionist aggressors, successfully build socialism and carry out the duties of a member country participating in labor division and cooperation relations within CEMA. The people of Vietnam are determined to fulfill the mission of an advanced outpost in defending the socialist system and actively contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in Southeast Asia and across the world.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE VIPS DISCUSS THE REFUGEE PROBLEM, SOVIET AID, CAMBODIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 13 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Article by Dudi Sudibyo: "Release of Refugees Was Organized, of Course, but Prime Minister Dong Calls It 'Illegal'"]

[Text] "I well understand the problems created by the 'illegal export' of refugees from Vietnam to countries in the Southeast Asian region," said Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, responding to questions posed by five Indonesian newsmen, including one from KOMPAS, at the Presidential Palace in Hanoi at the beginning of June.

He said this was "beyond expectation," and steps have been taken to prevent even more problems arising from the flight of the refugees. "We have discussed in depth the best way out of this problem with the UN Commission for Refugee Affairs."

At this meeting at the Palace, Prime Minister Dong believed Indonesia's role in this region lay in its immense capability to help Southeast Asia become a region of peace, stability, and prosperity, thus contributing to the maintenance of stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Is Prepared

In all of Vietnam there were about 1 million Hua (Chinese), most of whom now have fled abroad. Prime Minister Dong called this flight of the refugees illegal departure from Vietnam. Information obtained from other Vietnamese sources, however, indicates that the refugees left Vietnam with government assistance. This was confirmed by a person of Chinese, Hua, descent, who left Hanoi and who was aided by the Vietnamese Government to depart from the port of Haiphong. Most of the refugees who left Vietnam from Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) obtained similar aid, including boats or small ships and food supplies.

"Those who wanted to leave for the Chinese border by train or bus were transported free to their ultimate destination," a Vietnamese official said. He also said, several years ago there were 30,000 Hua in Haiphong, but

24,000 of them left Vietnam in 1978. Some went home to the PRC, but most of them ultimately "were stranded" in ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] countries and their environs. More than 500,000 left Ho Chi Minh City. "We could not prevent it," said Vice Mayor Le Quang, who had been chief of the Viet Cong representation in Jakarta from 1963 to 1966.

According to information obtained from another source, each Hua who wanted to leave had to turn over a specified four bars of gold to the government, two more bars to pay for the ship "passage," two more bars for the organization (syndicate), and two more bars for "administration," totaling 10 bars or 1 kilogram of gold or about \$1,500. According to information obtained from still another source, persons who had been granted an "exit visa" to leave Vietnam were stopped by patrol boats outside the port limits. The "exit visas" were taken from them.

The background for the flight of the refugees, which "presumably" was illegal, is an "unfavorable political situation for the Huas," and a deliberate effort to resolve the problem of concealed unemployment in Vietnam. With 24,000 persons of Chinese descent leaving Haiphong, the government can provide jobs for an equal number of unemployed Vietnamese. The Hua who left generally were skilled workers and merchants. When their jobs were given to others, it was apparent that the movement of goods stagnated in the port city of Haiphong, the second largest city after Hanoi, and in Ho Chi Minh City. Finally, to resolve this problem, the Vietnamese Government requested the help of Soviet manpower, and at the time the five Indonesian newsmen observed the port, it was apparent that only a small portion of the stagnation problem had been resolved.

Does Not Believe Strings Are Attached to Soviet Aid

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, who sat below a big statue of Uncle Ho in the reception room of the Palace, said he did not believe there were strings attached to aid from the Soviet Union. He said, "The Soviet Union has provided aid in the past and will do so now and in the future. This aid is provided on the basis of mutual understanding, respect, and assistance and is in our joint interests," he said, stressing that he did not believe anyone wanted to violate Vietnam's independence and freedom.

With a sharp look, Prime Minister Dong responded to a question on his opinion as to Soviet influence in his country, saying, "My answer is two-pronged. First, it is not the first time that China has attacked us. Beijing authorities said they began the war with us because they felt we were too close to the Soviet Union and because we wanted to establish an 'Indochina Federation.'" However, why don't you ask, "Why did China attack us centuries ago when there were no Soviet Union or Indochina Federation problems?" Second, why shouldn't we be friendly with the Soviet Union? It is important for us to have good relations with the Soviet Union as well as for peace and stability in this region.

"Here, I would like to stress, what will happen if we do not oppose Chinese expansionism? What will happen if we collapse? It is very important that we think about this. Long ago Kublai Khan said, "Vietnam is symbolized by the palm of the hand and Java its fingers. Once Vietnam is conquered, it will be easy to conquer other countries. However, this has not happened in the course of history."

Concerning Cambodia

In connection with Vietnamese aid to Cambodia (Heng Samrin), Prime Minister Dong explained that the "self defense war" united Vietnam with the Cambodian revolutionary people, and this was natural because the two nations were confronting the same enemy.

In this connection, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Hien, when asked about the presence of Vietnamese troops, estimated that there were 40,000 in Cambodia, following the example of Tanzanian troops in Uganda who aided the Ugandan people in overthrowing Idi Amin. "Cambodia and Vietnam are like lips and teeth. It is up to the Cambodian people to decide whether the time has come to withdraw our aid or not," he said.

This is not the first time Vietnamese troops have been in Cambodia. Earlier the Vietnamese army assisted Cambodia in opposing France and later in opposing the Nol government and the United States. This, the third time Vietnamese troops aided Cambodia, was affirmed by Heng Samrin, president of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Council. "This time, the Vietnamese armed forces will not remain a day longer than necessary in Cambodia. They will leave when the threat of intervention and aggression by a big expansionistic and hegemonic nation is eliminated," he said without naming the PRC. However, Heng Samrin did not say when this would happen.

Foreign Base

The five Indonesian newsmen failed to meet with the powerful Vietnamese military personage, Vo Nguyen Giap, the general who has served for a long time for his country and homeland. However, General Giap responded to written questions which were forwarded to him. Among other things, he said the Soviet Union has always respected the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and has never set any conditions whatsoever on the aid provided to Vietnam.

Concerning the establishment of a foreign base in Vietnam, General Giap only said that America now has bases in many other countries. However, he did not touch on the port of Cam Ranh which "was being used" as a Soviet military base. Another Vietnamese official explained that it was normal for a warship of a friendly nation to dock in the port and unload its aid cargo. Although it was not readily apparent that weapons were being offloaded at the port of Haiphong, a large number of new cannons were seen being towed by military trucks outside Haiphong, moving in the direction of Hanoi.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TALKS WITH VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HIEN, POW EXCHANGE DISCUSSED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 12

[Article by Dudi Sudibyo: "Hien Says, Imagine a Cambodia Controlled by the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] Nations in this region should give regard to the danger of a Cambodia dominated by China and made a springboard for a plan to invade Vietnam and to attack other Southeast Asian nations.

"What would happen if Vietnam were conquered? If our country can continue to stand up to China's expansionism and licks that plan, it will mean that Vietnam is a stronghold of resistance against China's southward expansionism," Phan Hien, vice foreign minister, among others, told five Indonesian newsmen, including one from KOMPAS, the day after they returned to Hanoi after witnessing the exchange of prisoners of war on the Vietnam-PRC border at the end of May.

According to certain circles, Vietnam sent its troops into Cambodia because it felt threatened not only from the north but also from the south via Cambodia, called China's "new colony."

Phan Hien pointed out that the Pol Pot armed forces had only three divisions, unequipped with heavy weapons, when they overthrew Lon Nol in April 1975. Within 3 years (by 1978) their strength had grown to 20 divisions armed with heavy weapons and equipment such as 130-mm and 105-mm guns, MiG-19 aircraft, and tanks made in the PRC. "For whom was this buildup?" Hien asked, answering his question by saying that it was done only to attack Vietnam. He announced for the first time that not only was the PRC involved in Cambodia but North Korea also took part.

According to Phan Hien, China, in launching its expansionistic plan, had quite an "apparatus," the overseas Chinese who controlled the economy and financial affairs and also had considerable influence on the political life of countries in this region. Further, they had organizations, such as the Socialist Party recently formed in Laos, which conducted subversive acts and guerrilla warfare.

Exiled

The overseas Chinese in Vietnam were considered dangerous, so they were exiled immediately after Vietnam was reunited in 1975. However, from another point of view, they apparently were exiled by the Vietnamese government to counter the concealed unemployment which had overrun this country after the 30-year-long war.

As a reaction to the exile of the Chinese, Hien added, when Vietnam entered Cambodia "to help" Heng Samrin, the PRC immediately withdrew all of its aid from Vietnam, and then the border war erupted in February 1979. The limited invasion wherein the PRC occupied a 25-kilometer area in Vietnam, Boijing said, was done "to teach Vietnam a lesson" and to show Vietnam, which had never been defeated in its opposition to the French and the United States, that it also could be defeated.

"The Hanoi side rejected this view. Rather, they put on a grand-scale victory celebration at the Hoa Binh Field after they fought the Red Dragon back into its lair," said a foreigner who did not want to be identified. "Of course, the Vietnamese ego is exceptionally strong. It really is hard to say who won or who lost," he added. Nevertheless, there were quite a few casualties on both sides.

The Zero Kilometer Problem

The two sides are now negotiating a settlement of this problem, which will take quite a long time. They are mutually suspicious. Vietnam accuses the PRC of deploying about 1 million men along the Vietnamese border with Laos. Recently, according to Phan Hien, the PRC side has continued to place obstacles in the way of agreement at the talks. "If we said something was white, they said it was black; if we said it was east, they said it was west," he said.

It was hard to find a meeting ground; moreover, the PRC firmly specified that the boundary between the two countries was at zero kilometer, or 5 kilometers from the city of Dong Dang or 172 kilometers from Hanoi. This declaration was based on a Chinese map made at the beginning of this century. Vietnam does not have this map, and it is a critical point in the negotiations.

Having no other choice, Vietnam finally also accepted an exchange of prisoners of war which was carried out at zero kilometer and not at the beginning of the corridor 300 meters from the zero mark. Prior to the war of 17 February 1979, when the two sides were at zero kilometer, each had a 300-meter corridor, so that there were 600 meters of no man's land around this zero point. The PRC side firmly held that Vietnam began at zero kilometer, based on their map, and presumably Vietnam was forced to concede.

Demonstration

When the exchange of prisoners was to be accomplished for the first time on 21 May, the Vietnamese demonstrated by "inviting" a provocation by bringing in a mine detector a moment before the negotiations on the prisoner exchange were to begin. "We had information that the Chinese had planted mines here on the previous evening," said the soldier who was carrying the detector.

The boundary between the two countries was indicated by negotiating tables, each of which was brought there by a Red Cross official from each of the two sides. The tables faced each other and were strikingly different. The PRC had covered its long table with a clean white cloth on which bottles of soft drinks and several pots of flowers were placed. The Vietnamese had set up two plain writing tables, covered with a dingy white cloth on which tea pots and small cups had been placed. There were other differences also. The 120 Vietnamese prisoners of war were brought "pleasantly" to zero kilometer in a PRC ambulance and buses, while the 43 PRC prisoners of war were brought on foot by the Vietnamese along the 5 kilometers from Dong Dang.

The prisoners as well as newsmen, officials, and International Red Cross representatives had to trudge by foot up and down mountains along a trail, which was determined to be the main road, to the zero point under the broiling sun. According to information received, beyond the trail, which averaged 80 centimeters in width, mines laid by the PRC when their troops withdrew were still to be found.

Shih Giao, a Chinese soldier who had been captured and who was released on that day, told KOMPAS that he was captured at Dong Dang when the Chinese troops withdrew. "I was treated well here," he said exhibiting his [?bandaged] foot. He was one of the prisoners who wanted to keep mum until he was back at zero kilometer. It was his fate, and that of a number of his comrades, to be forced to walk on crutches to the exchange point.

All 43 PRC war prisoners were provided by Vietnam with a sack filled with a half kilo of sugar, half kilo of peppermint, a bar of soap, a can of milk, a pack of cigarettes, a tube of toothpaste, and personal items other than their weapons, as well as a blue work jacket, four sponge cakes, a flashlight, a towel, and plastic sandals. By way of demonstration, all of the provisions were thrown away by the two sets of prisoners after they crossed the boundary line. Moreover, Vietnamese who were to be released had already unbuttoned their gift jackets before reaching the exchange point. The Chinese soldiers who were to be released by the PRC were adolescents, old men, and women, and young girls who obviously were civilian residents of Lang Son and Dong Dang. Shih Giao explained that comrades released with him were all members of the PRC army.

Five Stages

Sixteen hundred prisoners of war were captured by China and 240 by the Vietnamese. They were to be released in five stages beginning 21 May; the third stage was accomplished on 5 June. The People's Republic of China released 487 and Vietnam 55 prisoners. The fourth and fifth stages will be carried out at the middle and end of this month.

Meanwhile, regarding negotiation of the border dispute which will continue on 16 June in Beijing, Hanoi has accused China of violating its territory 19 times and at least three times before 5 June.

Hanoi has appointed Vice Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, an expert on Chinese affairs, to replace Phan Hien as head of the Vietnamese delegation to the next talks.

"We shall be more patient in the talks with Beijing than we were when confronting the United States," commented Phan Hien, who headed the Vietnamese delegation meeting with the PRC representatives in Hanoi last May. Hien is known in Western circles as "the trouble shooter of Vietnam" and remained for 5 years as the Vietnamese representative in the confrontation with the United States at the conference table. "We would like a true settlement of this matter, although it may take 1 year, perhaps 5 years, or possibly even longer than that. We shall wait patiently," said Phan Hien.

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CSO: 4213

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR II

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Aug 79 BK

[NHAN DAN 31 August editorial: "Maintaining Peace Is the Primary Task of All Nations"]

[Text] Forty years ago, on 1 September 1939, without making any declaration of war, the Nazi forces rumblingly attacked Poland, thus starting World War II. For 6 years mankind was confronted with a horrible war during which 100 million people were either killed or wounded.

What happened before, during and after this unprecedented test of strength between the revolution and imperialism is an eloquent lesson in this century of the inevitable victory of socialism and the defeat of imperialism. This is the steel-like law of history.

World War II confirmed, to the observations of the Marxist-Leninists at that time, the irregular pattern of evolution of capitalist countries, the fierce competition between capitalist groups on an international scale during the dying stage of capitalism and the need for the peoples of various countries to be alert against the outbreak of a new world war.

The horrible crimes of the world's fascist forces have manifested the reactionary and extremely barbaric nature of capitalism which is hampering the growth of mankind, creating sufferings to various nations and trampling on human rights in an extremely rude manner.

World War II also exposed the bankruptcy of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet policy adopted by those capitalist countries fighting the German, Italian and Japanese fascists. These capitalist countries attempted to give in to Hitler so as to play the fascist card to weaken the Soviet Union. Those who humiliatingly surrendered at Munich courted disaster for themselves and for their people.

World War II was not just a tragic memory, for it resulted in the defeat and unconditional surrender of world fascism and the igniting of the

revolutionary flame all over the globe. The Soviet people, forerunners in the antifascist war, surmounted untold hardships and sacrifices and scored resounding victories, annihilating the Nazis to their very last holdouts and crushing into pieces the elite army of Japanese fascism, thus saving mankind from the claws of the black-faced demon and creating conditions for the peoples of various countries to rise up to regain control of their own destinies. A series of new socialist countries were born. The national liberation movement developed uncontrollably. The democratic movement in various capitalist countries grew with exceptional speed. Next came the collapse of old colonialism. Many limited wars waged by U.S.-led imperialism suffered repeated disastrous setbacks. Neocolonialism went bankrupt following the U.S. setbacks in its war of aggression against Vietnam.

In a situation free from world war, a number of new socialist countries have emerged in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The conclusion of World War II and the events that followed it eloquently justify the goal of our era--the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on an international scale and the era in which socialist countries have already been organized into a world system and have become a decisive factor for the world situation and the developmental trend of the history of mankind.

Reminiscent about the start of World War II, all nations on this planet may realize the profound contemporaneity of the lessons drawn from that war, especially the lesson vigilance.

Gone are the days when imperialism ruled the roost. However, there still exists in the present-day world many sinister forces wishing to follow the track of the Hitlerite Nazis. As everyone knows, due to their selfish calculation, the influential capitalist groups in the United States and in Western Europe have condoned the war criminals and encouraged the revival of fascism. Many fascist organizations still exist in 60 countries. The imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, continue to maintain hundreds of military bases abroad, intensify their arms race, develop mass-kill weapons, and pursue their policy against communism, against the Soviet Union, against socialism and against all revolutionary and progressive movements.

The frenzied campaign against the socialist countries over so-called human rights along with the noisy call for increased weapons manufacture, the attempts to prevent the signing of U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty on the limitation of nuclear arms, and the tendency of a number of Western countries to lean to the right reflect the malicious maneuvers of various military-industrial-oriented capitalist groups to increase tension in the world so as to accelerate their exploitation and seek more profits.

Mankind must pay attention to the extremely reactionary policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership. The Chinese expansionists have long adopted an irresponsible attitude toward the question of war and peace. They believe that sooner or later World War III will break out. They have also unconcealingly said that it is not important if half of mankind or even

two-thirds of it are annihilated in that war. They do not have any confidence in the struggle for peace and disarmament which they consider as an illusion. They have called on the Chinese people to prepare to carry out criminal wars to materialize their hegemonic designs.

Everyone recognized their evil faces when they dispatched 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam and detects their malicious designs to drive the United States and the Soviet Union into an armed conflict so that they can take advantage of this opportunity to conquer the world.

The Chinese reactionaries are, in fact, playing the role of a dangerous bellicose bugleman for the imperialist and international reactionary forces. The fact that these forces are allying with each other and profiting from each other and are resorting to the tricks of playing the China card or the U.S.-Japan card against socialism, the revolution and progress constitutes a danger to the peace and security of various nations that cannot be ignored.

Those who are joining the Beijing expansionists in playing the card game must remind themselves of the old card game that they played with Hitler in Munich.

Faced with the above situation, mankind must be constantly vigilant and regard the struggle to preserve peace as its primary task.

Now more than ever before, we must place our confidence in our struggle for the peace and security of various nations. The great victory over fascism was the result of the staunch struggle of progressive mankind united with the heroic Soviet Union.

Drastic changes have been noted in the balance of forces favorable to the revolutionary and progressive forces. The Soviet Union and other genuine socialist countries have achieved rapid growth. They serve as strong bastions in the struggle for peace and the world revolution.

The combined strength of the three revolutionary currents is much more powerful and overwhelmingly stronger than that of all bellicose reactionary forces. The foothold of the imperialist and reactionary forces is increasingly shrinking and faltering. The revolution is advancing continuously and steadily.

Adhering to the four objectives of our times--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism--all nations must struggle to foil every policy of the reactionary forces, push them back step by step and thereby increasingly reduce the danger of a new world war.

Various peace and revolutionary forces now have sufficient material and spiritual conditions to prevent a new world war, safeguard the peace and security of various nations and establish a new order on this globe.

The Marxist-Leninist-oriented foreign policies of various genuine socialist countries regard the struggle for peace as a primary task. While enhancing their comprehensive strength, all countries must untiringly struggle to achieve peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems and then move forward to strictly carry out disarmament, establish relations of friendship and cooperation between various countries and, at the same time, render wholehearted support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of various countries. These policies are just and completely at variance with the enslaving and warlike policies of the imperialists and international reactionaries.

The reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, colluding with the United States and other imperialist powers, are hatching their ambitions of expansion to Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. They have again insolently threatened to launch another attack on our country. Our people must therefore be vigilant and prepared to fight with our greatest efforts. Although we cherish peace, we are determined to deal appropriate counterblows to those who dare to violate our sovereignty and livelihood.

CSO: 4209

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF ELECTRICITY DURING SUMMER REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Jun 79 p 2

Article: "On the Use of Electricity During the Summer"

Text At present, we have entered the summer season when the weather is hot and there are storms and we are harvesting the winter-spring crop. Because of this, the electricity needs for harvesting the rice and fulfilling the production plans for the first 6 months of the enterprises, factories and worksites and for the daily lives of the people have increased greatly, especially during the evening hours from 1800 to 2200 hours.

In order to ensure that electricity is supplied safely and continuously for production and the daily lives of the people of the capital during the period when electricity capabilities are limited, the Hanoi Power Management and Distribution Service has issued the following notice concerning the use of electricity during the summer:

1. All enterprises that work one and two shifts and the handicraft cooperatives must not use electricity to produce during the two peak periods, 0600 to 1000 hours and 1800 to 2200 hours, especially during the peak evening hours. The production installations that work three shifts may use a maximum of 70 percent of the capacity need during the peak evening hours. If an installation violates this, the electricity will be turned off.
2. In order to support the timely harvesting of the winter-spring rice, the power service will not turn off the electricity in the rural districts during the peak evening hours but all villages of rural Hanoi must not use electricity for activities in the homes of the people. As for any village from the network. Damages are the responsibility of the district or village.
3. As for electricity used for activities among the urban dwellers, there must be strict economizing and electricity must be used according to the quotas stipulated, especially during the peak evening hours from 1800 to 2200 hours. It is forbidden to use refrigerators to make ice or ice cream for sale at the markets in order to make a profit. As for refrigerators, it is forbidden to use them during the evening hours from 1800 to 2200 hours.

Wards or families that violate this will have their electricity turned off and they will be prosecuted according to the spirit of Directive 241/TTr from the Office of the Premier.

4. In order to fulfill the production and activity needs of Hanoi safely and continuously during this summer season, the power service will organize inspections and promptly prosecute violators. At the same time, the service will also propose that the ward and district people's committees, the precinct boards of representatives, the public security regions and districts and the public security stations, sectors and mass organizations provide help and have measures to aid the power service in order to carry out the tasks well.

11943
CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' GIVES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR LATE AUGUST

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Aug 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] Over the past 10 days, peasants in the entire country enthusiastically emulated in transplanting and taking care of 10th-month rice, harvesting summer-fall rice and fulfilling the grain obligation. They have striven to perform these tasks to mark the anniversary of the August Revolution and national day.

"According to the general statistics department, as of 25 August, the entire country had sown and transplanted more than 2.34 million hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving almost 71 percent of planned norms.

"In the north, downpours caused by typhoons Nos 7, 8 and 9 have flooded tens of thousands of hectares of rice. However, with a strong determination, peasants have converged on ricefields in great numbers, using every facility, including machines and handtools, to combat waterlogging. They have transplanted an additional 30,000 hectares of 10th-month rice."

Provinces with a large waterlogged area have retransplanted tens of thousands of hectares of rice. Along with retransplanting rice, many localities have devoted most of their manpower to weeding and taking care of the rice crop. To date the northern provinces have weeded almost 900,000 hectares in the first phase, and more than 460,000 hectares in the second phase, achieving 69 and 37 percent of transplanted area, respectively.

At present, the main rice plants are growing and need intensive care and adequate fertilizing. Localities are concentrating manpower on weeding, fertilizing and spraying pesticide.

"It is worth noting that over the past 10 days, the area affected by harmful insects and blight has not decreased, but increased. To date more than 90,000 hectares have been ravaged by insects and blight. In Thanh Hoa, 17,000 hectares have been affected by insects and blight; Ha Ba, 16,000 hectares

Ha Nam Ninh, 100,000 hectares; Binh Tri Thien, 11,000 hectares; and so forth. Besides this, more than 4,000 hectares were destroyed by rats."

To assure success for this year's 10th-month crop, localities should intensively check the ricefields to promptly detect and eliminate pockets of harmful insects.

This year, the transplanting of 10th-month rice in provinces of the former B2 zone has been slow because of flash floods.

"Since the beginning of the season, the southern provinces have transplanted more than 1.54 million hectares, achieving 53 percent of the planned norms. Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang and Gia Lai-Cong Tum provinces have transplanted 90 to 95.8 percent of the planned norms: while Lam Dong, Song Be, Hau Giang, An Giang and Ben Tre provinces have transplanted 66 to 88.7 percent of the planned area. Transplanting in other provinces is slow: Long An has achieved nearly 27 percent of planned norms; Ho Chi Minh City, 23 percent; and Tien Giang, 12.1 percent."

Along with transplanting 10th-month rice, the southern provinces are urgently harvesting the summer-fall rice and fulfilling their grain obligation to the state. To date, they have harvested almost 200,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 34 percent of the total transplanted area.

"Also according to the general statistics department, as of 25 August, the entire country had grown 454,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops, an increase of 77,000 hectares over the same period last year or an increase of 8,000 hectares over the previous 10 days."

The northern and southern provinces are striving to complete growing vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops for the summer-fall season.

A number of localities in the north are harvesting their jute crop, while the southern provinces are beginning to harvest corn, potatoes and beans.

With regard to livestock raising, according to reports from Vinh Phu, Hanoi, Haiphong, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh, as of 1 August, their hog population had increased to almost 4 million head, an increase of 0.96 percent over the past month or an increase of more than 6 percent over the same period last year.

To emulate in scorning achievements to mark the anniversary of the August Revolution and national day and to greet the new constitution, localities should mobilize manpower to satisfactorily carry out the following immediate tasks:

--weed ricefields; produce as much fertilizer as possible;
--continue fighting waterlogging;
--promptly eliminate harmful insects; and accelerate the 10th-month rice transplanting in the southern provinces.

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH WATERLOGGING--Thanks to efforts in promptly draining water from the ricefields, to date Thai Binh Province has been able to save 20,000 out of 37,000 hectares of 10th-month rice affected by waterlogging. Along with draining water from the remaining area, cooperatives in the province are now intensively sowing new seeds on the area of rice completely destroyed by waterlogging. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Aug 79 BK]

CUU LONG RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year Cuu Long Province has opened up another 300 hectares of virgin land in Cau Ngang District. The province has also zoned off areas specialized in planting industrial and grain crops and will strive to open up another 700 hectares of virgin land between now and the end of the year to resettle some 500 families. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Aug 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC PLANT REPAIRS--Hanoi, 28 Aug--After undergoing major repairs, Thac Ba hydroelectric plant is working at full capacity, generating 120,000 kilowatts for use in rice fields in the Red River Delta. The plant, built with Soviet assistance on the Cay River, a tributary of the Red River, includes a reservoir of three billion cubic metres. It is provided with three turbines, each with a capacity of 36,000 kilowatts. Experts and skilled workers from Kharkov took part in repairing the damaged machines. They arrived on February 17, the very day when China launched a massive aggression against Vietnam. [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

GIA LAI-CONG TUM COMMUNICATION NETWORK--The Gia Lai-Cong Tum provincial post and telegraph sector has installed and put into operation some 15 days ahead of schedule a 170-km long Pleiku-Qui Nhon wire network. With this new wire network, communications activities between districts in this province and between it and the neighboring provinces have become more convenient. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Aug 79 BK]

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--The Ministry of Communications and Transportation is making preparations for the construction of a suspension bridge across the Red River 600 meters downstream from the Long Bien bridge (near Cot Dong Ho). This bridge has been designed by the Institute of Communications Technology and will be built by the Thang Long federated bridge enterprise. The bridge will be 1,218 meters long and at the two ends there will be a bridge leading from the road. The bridge surface is 13 meters wide and the concrete foundation is 10 centimeters thick; the 10 meters in the middle is reserved for two-way automobile traffic while the remaining area on the two sides is for bicycles. The entire bridge has three main spans each 180 meters in length and 18 meters high plus two end spans each 80 meters long. Four bridgeheads are used to anchor the bridge; each bridgehead has a diameter of 18 meters and is sunk 22 to 30 meters into the ground. Various types of mechanized vehicles (including trucks weighing 13 tons) that cross the bridge can go 25 kilometers per hour with a separation between them of 25 meters. And they can operate normally with winds of force 8. At night the bridge is illuminated by two rows of high-pressure mercury lamps. The preparations are being carried on urgently so that work on the bridge can start in the next few months. According to the plans, it will be completed within 2 years. /Text/ /Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Jul 79 p 3/
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